

## THE REPERTORY.

From the Berkshire American.

### THE DISHONEST BANKRUPT.

We have not assumed this title as tho' it belonged to a character of rare occurrence. Unfortunately for mankind, it is but too common. Humanity has wept at its frequent appearance, and justice seems to have drawn closer the bandage over her eyes, that she might the more effectually hide from her view its hideous deformity.

We now refer to that species of bankrupt, who has fraudulently taken the benefit of the insolvent act, by concealing his wealth, or who has afterwards acquired riches, but still continues to withhold from his creditors their just dues, and derides the claims of equity, which, though like a chained lion they cannot be divested of their strength, are rendered inert by the shackles of the law.

Among the creditors of the bankrupt are frequently to be found the widow and the orphan, the mechanic and the laborer, whose dues are kept back by fraud, and whose wretchedness is aggravated by seeing their wealthy creditor rolling in pleasure at their expense, and setting their honest claims at defiance. The law is equally absurd and unjust, which puts it in the power of man to be rich and yet withhold the payment of his debts. Better, in this case, would it be if there was no law; for then the strong sense of native justice would rise against the wealthy bankrupt, and compel him to surrender his ill-gotten treasure.

But the injustice of the law is no excuse for the frauds of bankruptcy; it does not, and cannot, alter the eternal nature of right and wrong; and he who takes the advantage of its provisions to cheat his creditors, is a villain of no feeble die—not having that shadow of excuse which even the murderer may sometimes plead, namely, injured honor and the promptings of revenge. The poor thief who attempts to better his condition by helping himself to your property, and the robber, who openly bids you stand and deliver, would be degraded by comparison with the dishonest bankrupt:—the thief takes nothing but moveable, and the robber may be resisted; the thief has the plea of poverty, and the robber at least the equivocal virtue of courage; but the dishonest under cover of the law, defrauds you of houses and lands, and without the excuse of want does that beneath a legal subterfuge, which he has not even the equivocal virtue of boldly attempting, like the robber, in defiance of danger and death.

But mark the difference in the fate of these different individuals. The lesser villain, who has unlawfully taken the value of a few paltry dollars, is dragged to the bar of justice, and thence consigned to hard labor and ignominy in the penitentiary; while the greater villain, who has, under cover of law, robbed the honest and industrious of thousands, rolls in the lap of luxury, and enjoys the caresses of the wealthy, and fashionable, and giddy world.

L——, formerly an inhabitant of this village, is a notorious instance of the dishonest bankrupt. A neighbor of his by industry & economy, had become the owner of two little farms. L—— contrived to defraud him of both. One he purchased on credit, and induced the unsuspecting owner to become his surety for borrowed money to an amount that swallowed up the other—turned houseless on the world, ruined in fortune and broken in spirit, the poor man shortly after ended an unhappy life, the victim of dishonest bankruptcy—leaving a wife and children destitute of subsistence. How many others were defrauded, and are now suffering the consequences, we know not; we mention this case as one of singular aggravation.

L—— went to the State of N. York, and settled in one of the cities on the Hudson. Until this time the moral hue of his conduct seems to have been somewhat doubtful; there was, perhaps, nothing in it which could be pronounced absolutely villainous, unless it be proved that he borrowed money with the design of failing, and drew in the honest farmer to be his surety, with the previous knowledge that it must eventuate in his ruin.—But the darker part of the transaction, the after-piece of villainy, is yet to come. L—— engaged in business, was successful, and in a few years rose to wealth.—Now was the time to have repaired, at least as far as money would go,

the miseries he had brought upon the family of the farmer. To restore the husband and the father, to recall the days ere the wife was a widow, and the children orphans from want, was not in his power; to pay what he owed, principal and interest, he was abundantly able; and this he should have done to the uttermost farthing—and would have done, if a spark either of honesty or humanity had remained unextinguished in his heart. He did not do it; he has not done it to this day. He approaches the sacred altar, he partakes of the communion cup, he professes faith in the name of Him who has commanded to "do unto others as you would have others to do unto you," and yet he withholds the substance of the widow and the fatherless!

Near the close of a cold winter's day, a young female came to his house. She was clad in poor but clean apparel; she seemed to have been bred to better fortune; but to have passed her latter years in servitude. Meekness and humility, gentleness and resignation, were marked in her countenance and demeanor. She approached the master of the house with trembling diffidence; a tear stood in her eye; she begged to ask a favor—she hoped she should not give offence—she declared herself to be the eldest daughter of ——, naming the farmer from whom L—— had taken his all, and who in consequence had descended broken-hearted to the grave.

At the mention of that name, and the sight of the orphan daughter, the conscience of L—— was not untouched; but he suppressed the feeling by a strong effort. He had injured the family too deeply for reparation—and felt no disposition to forgive where he had injured. He addressed the young woman in a stern voice, and asked what might be her business with him.

The orphan replied, that her mother, her brothers and sisters, were in want of the necessaries of life; that she understood he was now wealthy and could easily repay what was justly their due—that, however, she did not come to demand it, but would consider as a favor any, the smallest portion, which he might see fit to bestow.

'Young woman,' said he, 'I am surprised that you should come here with such a plea. If I ever was indebted to your father, the law has discharged me from that obligation.'

'True, but justice,' said the girl—'Who talks to me of justice!' interrupted L——; 'if you or any of your family have any legal claim, let it be bro't; but—'

'A legal claim we don't pretend,' said the trembling girl; 'but I thought a sense of justice, urged by the plea of humanity, might have some weight.'

'Indeed!' said L——, 'that is fine talk; but do you think I'm a fool?' 'I think of nothing,' feelingly answered the girl, 'but the condition of my poor mother, my little brothers and sisters—once enjoying the comforts of life—now reduced to beggary. Oh think for a moment of their wants, and let it have some influence on your heart. On my knees I beg you will pity their condition—it is for them alone I plead—I ask nothing for myself.'

'Plead till you are grey—kneel till you grow to the floor,' replied L——, and coldly turned away.

'Will you be kind enough to allow me shelter for the night?' said the girl, now almost exhausted by her feeling—'I have no money, I am a stranger, and know not where to go.'

'Young woman,' said L——, sternly, 'I do not wish to be troubled with you.' 'Is it your custom,' said the girl, 'to turn the weak, the penniless into the street, when the dreary night, the cold & the storm are so dreadful?'

'Girl,' replied the rich bankrupt, 'you came upon a fool's errand, and may thank yourself for such reception as you meet with. I tell you once more, I don't wish to be troubled with you—there is the door!'

This young woman arose—she seemed to acquire energy with the occasion—'Mighty God!' said she, 'is this a being created in thine image—the man, who withholds from the widow and the fatherless their just dues—who denies the boon of a shelter, for one single night, to the weary, the weak and the penniless whom he has beggared—is this the man?'

While she was speaking, the countenance of L—— grew dark with rage; he

thrust her violently into the street, and closed the door! Immediately the tempest seemed to utter one moaning sound; it struck dismay to the heart of L——; he sunk aghast upon a seat. But the sound ceased, and he forgot the warning. The next Sunday he took the sacramental cup; the widow and the orphan were not in all his thoughts.

This is but one instance, among a thousand, of the *Dishonest Bankrupt!*

OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRAT,  
NEXT DOOR TO ROBISON'S STAGE OFFICE.

### TERMS:

The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT will be published every Saturday morning, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or Two Dollars Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months; nor any discontinuance permitted, until all arrearages are discharged.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be conscientiously inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year. LETTERS addressed on business, must be post paid.

### NORTHUMBERLAND

### AND WILKESBARRE



LINE OF

## MAIL STAGES

I observed a notice in the "Keystone," (under one which I published,) signed by Mr. P. C. Gilchrist, Agent, stating that the Susquehanna Boat Line would carry passengers in less time than the Mail Stage—which is not the fact. It will be understood that the Boat leaves Harrisburg one day before the Stage; yet we have taken Passengers through to Wilkesbarre in the time for the Montreal stages, notwithstanding the tardy manner in which the mail is brought from Harrisburg to us at Northumberland. If any other persons had the conveyance of the mails from Harrisburg to Northumberland than those connected with the Boats, I would engage to start at the same hour with the Boat at Harrisburg, and deliver the mail and the passengers TWELVE HOURS sooner than the Boat Line possibly can do it.

When the Company runs a stage from Northumberland to Wilkesbarre, the mail can arrive at Northumberland from Harrisburg by 11 o'clock, A. M.; but when the Boat runs above, they then keep back the stage at Northumberland until 4 o'clock P. M. and sometimes as late as 7 o'clock, P. M.

These are facts, which, if the Post Master General is not aware of, it is time he was made acquainted with them.

Any passengers wishing to take the stage at Northumberland, to go through to Montrose, will be taken on in time to secure seats in the Montrose stage, notwithstanding the delay of the Opposition in arriving at Northumberland—provided they fix upon a regular time for starting.

WILLIAM ROBISON.

Bloomburg, June 10, 1837.

### SUSQUEHANNA

LINE OF



### PACKET AND FREIGHT BOATS.

From Philadelphia, by Rail Road & Canal to Harrisburg, Northumberland, Danville, Cattawissa, Bloomburg, Berwick, Wilkesbarre, Milton, Williamsport, and intermediate places.

PASSENGERS can leave the West Chester Hotel, Broad street, Philadelphia, daily, at 6 o'clock, A. M. reach Harrisburg at 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day; Northumberland at 10 o'clock A. M. of the next day; and Wilkesbarre on the succeeding morning at 6 o'clock; when Coaches will immediately start for Carbonate, Tunkhannock and Montrose, and thence to the Western part of New York state.

RETURNING—The Boats leave Wilkesbarre daily, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Bloomburg at 4 o'clock, P. M. It arrives at Harrisburg at 5 o'clock on the following morning, and reaches Columbia in time to take the morning Cars for Philadelphia.

The Boats also arrive at Williamsport, on the West Branch, at about 9 o'clock, P. M. of the same day on which they reach Northumberland—and return daily.

The Boats on the above lines have been repaired, and are now confidently recommended to the PUBLIC as a pleasant, comfortable, and convenient mode of travelling. SEATS may be taken in Philadelphia at the north-east corner of Fourth & Chestnut streets, at No. 200 Market street, and at the West-Chester Hotel, Broad street.

FREIGHT may be forwarded by Rail Road from Orick & Nobles and J. J. Lewis & Co., Broad street, and by Capt. McCahes Line of Union Canal Boats to Harrisburg, where they will be received by the Susquehanna Line from Jabez Harrasin, Vine street Wharf, Schuylkill.

P. Mc. C. GILCHRIST, Agent.

Wilkesbarre, June 10, 1837.

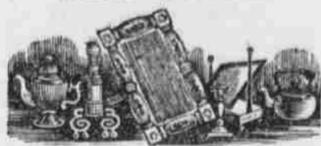
### NOTICE

To Travellers up the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

PASSENGERS by the Susquehanna Boat Line from Northumberland, arrive at Wilkesbarre EIGHT HOURS sooner than by the Mail Line of Stages, and reach Montrose TWENTY-FOUR hours sooner.

P. Mc. C. GILCHRIST, Agent.

## NEW GOODS.



### The Subscriber

RETURNS his thanks to customers for the patronage which he has received from them since he has commenced business in Bloomburg. He hopes they will still continue their usual support; and he has now the pleasure of offering them a large and fashionable assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which have been carefully selected embracing the latest style of French, English and American

### DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND

Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets, of different styles and colours; Silks; Figured Lawns and Jackonets, European & American Calicoes & Gingham, Vestings, Damask Table Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnet Trimmings, &c. &c.—ALSO, Ladies' Morocco, Seal, & Prunelle Shoes & Slippers, & Men's Shoes and Boots.

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF



### HARDWARE, IRON,

### China, Glass

### AND

### QUEENSWARE:

### PAINTS, OILS,

### Medicines and Dye-Stuffs;

### CEDAR-WARE, GROCERIES & LIQUORS

### SALT, FISH, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and examine his stock of Goods, and judge for themselves.

All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

C. B. FISHER.

Bloomburg, May 6, 1837.

### LIST OF JURYMEN,

For Columbia county, August term, 1837.

### GRAND JURY.

Mifflin.—George Longaberger, John Keller, Henry Miller, Abraham Wolf.

Roaring creek.—Samuel Adams, James H. Chase John Yost.

Mount Pleasant.—Isaac Musgrove, John Jones, John Ruckle.

Derry.—Richard Fruit, Evan Hendershot.

Brier Creek.—Charles Bowman, Benjamin Fowler, Jr. Henry Knorr, William S. Evans, S. F. Palmer.

Fishing Creek.—Thomas H. Hutcheson.

Henlock.—Celeb Barion, George Willets.

Liberty.—Robert Butler.

Muhoning.—John Wilson.

Sugar Loaf.—Frederick Lawbuch.

Limestone.—David Davis.

### TRAVERSE JURY.

Bloom.—Israel Wells, Thomas Painter, Daniel Melick.

Brier Creek.—James Evans, Jr. Ludwig Dietrich.

Madison.—Clark Diddine, Abraham Williver, John P. Eves, Wm. Michael.

Derry.—Reubin Martz, Thomas Gillin, Robert McKee.

Roaring Creek.—Sebastian Hower, Isaac Rhoder, Peter Kline, Adam Marks, James A. Fox, Aaa T. John, John Perry.

Cattawissa.—Joseph Brobst, Geo. Drum.

Greenwood.—Joseph Lemon, John M. Parker, Tho. Mendinshull.

Sugar Loaf.—Philip Creakbaum.

Mount Pleasant.—Curtis Statten.

Fishing Creek.—Wm. Robbins, Isaac Kline Philip Appleman.

Liberty.—Wm. Campbell, John McMahen, Jacob Budman, John McWilliams.

Mifflin.—Christian Miller.

Danville, June 24, 1837.

### TRIAL LIST,

For Columbia county, August term, 1837.

Martin Stiles et al. vs. John Stiles

Jacob Yetter vs. Joseph Paxton et al.

John McKim Jr. et al. vs. Wm. Scout,

Samuel Heffner vs. Geo. Fetterman,

Nathaniel Williams vs. Joseph Maus,

Christopher Heller vs. Samuel Smith

Wm. McKelvy et al. vs. Legrand Bancroft

William Kitchen vs. Same.

Frederick Switzer vs. William Badley

Overseers of Derry vs. Overseers of Liberty

Mary Caldwell vs. Wm. McDowell

Abraham Van Horn vs. D. Montgomery's Ex'rs.

Jacob Grow vs. George Hooper

Mary Strawbridge vs. Jesse Funston

Commonwealth et al vs. Andrew McReynolds

Peter Engle vs. John Bittenbender et al.

Michael Brobst et al. vs. Wm. McKelvy et al.

Abraham Adams vs. Robert McCurly et al.

George Stine vs. Michael Hower

Jonas Hayman vs. Matthew McDowell

John Fulkerson et al. vs. Lucas Brass

Overseers of Roaring creek vs. Jacob Welker

Jacob Shuman vs. Charles Jennings.

### LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Subscription Lists, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to Charles Kaler, Esq'r. of Bloomburg; and those having demands against me are solicited to authenticate their accounts for settlement, and leave them with the same person before the first of August next.

Persons holding the Subscription Lists of the Danville, Cattawissa, Roaring Creek, New-Columbia, Mount Pleasant and Fisher's congregations, are requested to hand them to Esquire Kaler, and also to pay over to him any moneys which they may have received on the same.

JEREMIAH SHINDLE.

July 15, 1837.

### JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Literature, Science, & General News.

## THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY CHRONICLE.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

### PROSPECTUS OF SECOND VOLUME

Commencing May 20, 1837.

The SATURDAY CHRONICLE is a family newspaper, published on a sheet of the largest and most useful size, and issued regularly from Philadelphia every Saturday. It is entirely unconnected with party politics, and sectarianism, and is zealously devoted to the cause of Literature, Science and General Intelligence, as calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the family circle. The design of the publishers is, to furnish a newspaper which shall instruct as well as amuse, and enlighten the middle-aged, as well as entertain, and direct to purer objects of study, the mind of youth. Their unprecedented success during the past year—(having obtained a very extensive circulation not only in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, but in every State of the Union)—induces them to believe that the plan of publication is a good one, and during the succeeding year, they will continue to pursue it zealously, with such improvements and modifications as may from time to time be suggested.

### General Contents of the Chronicle.

Tales and Essays on Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—Sketches of History and Biography—Reviews of new publications—Stories from the Classic writers—Popular Statistic of the World—Ladies' Department—Original Communications from some of the best writers of Philadelphia and elsewhere—Medical Lectures—Science and Agriculture and Rural Economy—Popular Superstitions—Curious Customs—and Manners—European and Domestic Correspondence—Articles of Music, the Drama, and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the Current News of the Day, both Foreign and Domestic.

### Attractions of the first Volume.

A regular correspondence from Europe, furnished by an able and eloquent writer, now on a tour through Europe, and engaged expressly for the Chronicle. Of this correspondence more than thirty letters have been furnished.

A series of articles on Medical subjects, embracing lectures on Anatomy, in familiar language, from the pen of a distinguished Physician of Philadelphia.

The republication, in a supplementary sheet, of the choicest and best articles of the several London Annuals, for 1837, embracing articles from the most prominent English writers of the present day. The cost of these Annuals at retail is about \$30—the principal contents have been furnished the readers of the Chronicle gratis.

The republication of the inimitable Pickwick Papers, from the pen of the best comic writer of the age, Charles Dickens, Esq.

Original contributions on Literature, Science, Law, Education, Poetry, Political Economy, &c. from a number of the very best writers in America.

Extra Attractions for the second Volume.

The publication of the original articles, written for the Premiums of \$250, embracing a great number of compositions of merit. The original tale, which will be awarded the prize of \$100, will probably be published in the first number of the second volume.

The European Correspondence will be regularly continued, as will also the Stories from the Classics, and indeed all the attractive features of the first volume. The notes and observations of a literary gentleman, now on a tour through the Western and Southern States, are also promised for publication in the Chronicle.

Choice literary selections will be furnished from the London Monthly, Bentley's Miscellany, Blackwood's, and other European Magazines, care being taken to select the very best articles, "winnowing the wheat from the chaff," from the great mass of English Literature, and not to allow their number to interfere with our usual variety.—Advantage will be taken of every circumstance calculated to add interest to the columns of the Chronicle. The publishers being determined to allow none to outstrip them in the "March of Improvement." During the past year the publishers have paid, for original contributions, premiums, correspondence, &c., more than

### 1000 Dollars,

And a still larger sum will be expended, for similar purposes, during the publication of the second volume.

### TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE.

For a single copy for one year, \$2, in advance, six copies for \$10; or three copies for \$5. For six months, one dollar.

Small notes on all solvent Banks, received at par, in payment of subscriptions. Address (post paid.)

MATTHIAS & TAYLOR, Publishers.

Philadelphia.

### Infra tion Wanted.

ANY information respecting Hiram Jackson, a Black-Jack, and Levi Leister, would afford much gratification to the subscriber, at present residing at Danville. They are from Brandon, in Rutland county, Vermont; and are supposed to be living near New-Columbia, in this county.

PRISCILLA LEISTERS.

### CATTAWISSA HOUSE

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his acknowledgments to his friends for their liberal patronage, and would respectfully inform the public in general, that he has fitted up his establishment, in Cattawissa, near the bridge, and



SIGN OF THE

CROSS

KEYS,

is a very superior style, which will render comfort and convenience to all who may favor him with their custom. His TABLE is supplied with the luxuries of a bountiful market; his BAR well stored with the choicest Liquors; and his STABLE contains plenty of provender, and is attended by a careful hostler. He solicits all to give him a call, and feels confident that he will render satisfaction.

S. BROBST.

Cattawissa, June 17, 1837.

### STONE-COAL,

OF a superior quality, just received and for sale by the subscriber.

C. B. FISHER.

Bloomburg, July 22, 1837.